

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No 301

With which is incorporated
The International Socialist Review for Australasia.

SYDNEY: JANUARY 29, 1916.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,
for transmission by post as a Newspaper.

PRICE, ONE PENNY



WORKER (discharged): "I am a true Britisher, but I have an old mother and a wife and four kiddies to keep."

THE BOSS: "Yes, of course, Jack, we all have our small troubles but we must forget them and think only of the Empire and our patriotic duty towards it."

The Passing Show.

"The country is divided in these days into two classes, and two only."—S.M. Herald.

We agree for once.

"Men speak of Australia, and say it belongs to the capitalists. If it does it is the fault of the people."—W. M. Hughes.

By the same reasoning the burglar is not to blame, but the householder.

A man with a wife and five children has replied to the recruiting appeal that he would not enlist "because a man in my position is always at war."

"On the one hand, there are the men who go to fight for us; on the other, there are the men who stay behind and find the money for those who go away."—S.M. Herald.

In other words, the one class gives its life, and the other lends its money at 4½ per cent.

"Australia has not done the decent thing in this respect. Its workers are being pitilessly victimised by a gang of scoundrels who control the means of life, and no adequate protection is afforded them."—Australian Worker.

And this under Labor rule.

Thus the Melbourne correspondent of the Adelaide "Daily Herald":

"The Federal Labor Party has got itself into an awkward position in connection with the question of Constitutional reform. To put the matter plainly, it has been dished by conservatism."

It has taken Labor journalists a long while to find that out.

Six policemen of Manchester, England, have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment for a series of wholesale robbery. There were twenty-seven charges against the accused, but the charges have been committed while the men were on duty. "The saintly John"—the idol of police court magistrates.

"Keeping the Home Going. Brave Mother and Daughter. Soldier's Family Forced to Live on Pumpkins. Girl of Nine Supports Nine People."—A Sydney "Sun" heading (23/1/16).

The article, of which the above is the heading, tells of the awful struggle of a mother with seven children whose husband is away at the war fighting "Prussian Militarism" and other things. The home is 22 x 18 feet, and is built of slabs, bags and scraps of iron. It is situated off a lonely bush road some three miles from Campbelltown, N.S.W., and here a drama of the war is being enacted that can better be imagined than described. If the soldier returns disabled, he will be a newspaper "hero," and the family will be fattened on his reputation.

"During the next few months, if we all put our shoulder to the wheel, the small minority of anti-everything will find themselves in Coventry, or shamed into silence. If they still shout their abuse, they will

find the Australian uniform not quite so patient under provocation as the Australian politicians may have been."—S.M. Herald.

Our reverend contemporary appears to regard an Australian Pogrom as being highly desirable and probable.

Mr. Hampson, M.H.R., who announced at Bendigo during last week that if his son would not go to the war he would take his place in the firing line, states that if the Labor party can secure a pair for Colonel Rytie, the other side will find one for him. Mr. Hampson has written a letter to his son in New Zealand, of which the following is a copy:—

"Dear Schubert:—I have read your letter twice. Whoever put it into your head that matters for the worker are better in Germany than here is either a liar or does not know what he is talking about. To put it tersely, if you think so go there and try. I will not use my vote to compel any man to go to war. Personally I hate it, but Austria and Germany slugged in on this job first.

"I can see quite plainly that under the voluntary system it is the brave who fight for the slackers, the curs and the selfish, but before I see my own country humbled at the feet of her enemies I will have a cut myself."—From Dad."

Mr. Hampson's saying that "it is the brave who fight for the slackers, the curs and the selfish," will call up a vision in his son's mind of war-loan investors, racking landlords, price raisers, and other selfish life-long slackers. He shouldn't have written about the "slackers" and the "selfish" if he wanted his son to go instead of going himself.

Romania's harvest has been purchased by British representatives, so a cable last week informed us. It was not stated what the Romanians are going to live on. Probably those who produced the harvest being too poor to eat their own grain, will live on the husks, or perhaps the new German fodder made from straw will be handed to them as their portion.

Over 50 per cent. of the young men in Sydney Y.M.C.A. have enlisted. Fed on the Old Testament, they are said to be superior to any soldiers turned up with whisky and other liquid forms of Dutch courage.

Mr. Henry Willis, who made a great name as speaker of the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly, has joined the Gordon-Chatswood Political Labor League. He ran as a Liberal at the last elections, but was beaten by a Liberal. If he proves as lively in the Labor camp as he was in that of the Liberals his new friends are in for a warm time.

Following upon Mr. Fisher's departure for England as High Commissioner, the departure of Mr. Hughes is remarkable. Australia pays a High Commissioner a high salary to represent her in Britain, but it appears that the ruling faction at the Empire's headquarters want to deal with someone who is above even a High Commissioner. What Mr. Hughes is going for no one in Australia appears to know. What he will do when he gets to London, only a very few will know. The rest will be told tales fit only for the "marines."

With a view to "encouraging" workers to invest in the new ten million war loan, many employers are "offering" to deduct a percentage from their employees' wages and pay their instalments into the Federal Treasury. By this "fatherly consideration" it is hoped to secure a very much larger number of small subscribers than would otherwise be the case. The only drawback to the scheme is the fact that the present inadequate wages of employees is to remain the same. That being so, the weekly cut from the wages of the worker will increase the difficulty of making ends meet. If the employers could be brought to see this, and be induced to raise the wages by the amount of the instalments, or pay the latter into the Treasury to the credit of the workers from their profits, the offer would be fine. But they are not likely to do such things. They are out for dividends of ten and fifteen per cent., and if the slaves will only sub-

scribe the 4½ per cent. loan, the master's stuff can go after the bigger percentages.

"For how many years could Germany hold out to preserve her existence? No man put the number at less than six, and 'The Times,' which was the chief advocate of a war of attrition, suggested ten years. A war of attrition meant for us as well as for Germany utter and irretrievable ruin."—C. P. Trevelyan, Member of the British House of Commons.

It's a long way to Tipperary—and a long way to Berlin.

All the single men employed in the powerhouse, brickyards, and arsenal in the Federal Territory have received notice that their services are no longer required. German shareholders have also got notice to quit Australian companies. The single men and the German shareholders are thus treated similarly by a Labor Government.

Sydney has now a Lord Mayor who is a Laborite. His first official act was to cable congratulations to Sir George Reid on his election to the British House of Commons as a Tory.

The following appeared in the daily press recently:

"The military authorities have determined that a separation allowance may be issued on account of a member of the Australian forces to a woman who stands in the same relationship as a wife to the soldier concerned, provided that the woman has been entirely dependent upon the soldier for maintenance, and would otherwise be destitute, and that the statutory allotment required of married soldiers is made in her favor. In such cases proof will be required that the soldier was living with the woman to whom the payment is to be made on a bona-fide permanent domestic basis. Separation allowance may also be issued in respect of children, the issue of such a union."

Where now are the people who used to taunt Socialists with being free-lovers and persons who were bent on the destruction of the marriage tie? They are as dumb as the proverbial oyster in face of the requirements of capitalism.

According to "The Spur" (London) the Bishop of Willsden has been denouncing what he calls "the excessive extravagance" of the last Lord Mayor's banquet to His Majesty's Ministers. "Nothing short of an outrage" is his Grace's comment on the Guildhall menu, which included all the best brands of liquid refreshment, together with many courses dear to the palate of all high-placed revellers. About 850 people sat down to this banquet, which cost at least £1 per head, a total expenditure of £850, exclusive of all other heavy expenses incidental to a feast of this magnitude. In the East End, where the poor vegetate, 3000 other guests of the Lord Mayor sat down to a banquet in the great Assembly Hall. The meal here cost less than 1/4 per head—less than £200. The menu included "Tea, Meat Pie, Roll, Pound Cake, and Apples."

"He was a little fellow of uncertain age. Standing at the plinth of Wellington's statue, he endeavors to sell patriotic papers to patriots. The shade of the great national memory hung over him like a canopy; but nobody had fought for him; rather did everything seem to fight against him; he was unconscious of Wellington's fame; he knew not what the warrior had won for him. It was a miserably cold night. He was capless, stockinged, and bootless. His clothes consisted of a single shirt, a pair of tattered trousers, and a jacket. His face was blue with cold. His hands were ungainly lumps of frozen flesh. Britain is proud of her youthful sons. And the statue stared stonily over the city to the castle, and the crowds, as heartless as the statue, swung heedlessly on, blissfully ignorant of the object nature of their patriotism, hopelessly hypocritical, and unconscious of the ghastly tragedy of their faith."—Robert Morlett in London "Spur."

Mr. W. M. Hughes, in his savage attack on anti-militarists, charged them with sneering at patriotism. But "Little Billy" they should know the kind of patriotism which they sneer at. That which hypocritically

calls itself patriotism while it slaughters human beings for the sake of territory, or loot for plutocrats, is deserving only of the contempt of good men. The true patriot may love his country and the useful members thereof, but he must hate the State which fosters exploitation, injustice, and tyranny—the State which attacks free speech and free writing.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, is becoming a thorn in the side of the exploiting class. The following interview was recently reported in a Chicago paper, in which Mr. Ford said:

"Do you want to know the cause of war—the cause of the murder in Europe, the cause that will bring war to America if it ever comes? It is capitalism, greed, and dirty hunger for dollars. Take away the capitalist and you will sweep war from the earth. Take it away to-day and the war in Europe will stop to-morrow. Take it away and the world will have seen the end of barbarism."

Then he continued by pointing out why the munition manufacturers and the armament trust are not enthusiastic about "baby submarines."

"Baby submarines," he said, "would not cost enough money ever to become popular with the militarist-capitalist. It is money he seeks, and it is the heavy complicated machinery of war that must yield it. I do not think cheap submarines ever will gain the support necessary to carry them from experiments to realities."

Then he had a few words about charity, as follows:

"I haven't any charities. Charity is a sin—it takes more than it gives. It gives a moment's relief and takes away a lifetime of self-respect. I practice no charity. I give nothing from which I do not receive compensation. The man who offers charity offers insult."

"Voting at the miners' conference was 953,100 against compulsion, 38,100 in favor, and 25,249 neutral. The card vote is said to be no criterion of the men's opinions."—Press Cable.

Had the vote gone in favor of compulsion, the last sentence would probably have read "The card vote is said to positively represent the men's real opinion."

The miners' vote in Great Britain and the answers to Mr. Hughes' recruiting cards seem to indicate that the workers are turning against conscription, militarism and war.

The Kaiser is ill. He is said to be suffering from cancer of the throat. His father died of something of the sort after all the best doctors in Europe had failed to prolong his life.

British newspapers are making a great deal of the Kaiser's illness, but they dare not tell the truth about it. If they said that the Kaiser was an astigmatic degenerate, they might cast indirect aspersions upon some of his royal relatives, and that would never do. It was Scientist Lombroso who said there was not a sound crowned head in Europe.

Sir George Reid has been elected unopposed to the British House of Commons. Rumor has it that he is likely to be included in the Cabinet. We won't be surprised—George has always gripped anything within reach. He would grab the Crown if anything happened to King George.

"Some Cranks in Unions" is the heading Melbourne "Herald" uses in giving to the community the miscreant ideas (about anti-conscription meetings at Melbourne Trades Hall) of a so-called unionist, who gets a good living, as union secretary, out of the workers. The Slavish person in question seeks to obtain the good graces and smiles of the robber-class by cringing to mad militarism and by calling working-class propagandists cranks. The most sickening manifestation of these awful times is the crawling to capitalist society by a pestiferous section of working-class "bums," who are called "union officials." Cranks in the unions? I should think there are! The most irrefutable evidence of this is contained in the regrettable fact that the Trades Hall still harbours such abandoned sycophants to capitalism as this person.—P.M.S.

The International Socialist

Journal of Revolutionary Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

Owned and controlled by the International Socialists.

Subscription: Australia, 4s per year, 1s per quarter. Postage added to other countries.

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Oh! Ye that love mankind, Ye that dare oppose, not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the Old World is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe—Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger, and England hath given her warning to depart. O receive the fugitive and prepare in time an asylum for mankind.—Thomas Paine.

The Conscription of Wealth.

In its issue of January 20 Sydney "Daily Telegraph" sets out to reply to those who demand that if the workers are to be compelled to give up their lives, the wealthy should be compelled to sacrifice some of the returns that accrue to them.

The demand that "wealth should be conscripted if life is, became insistent soon after war loans here and in Great Britain were first floated, and it was seen that special inducements in the shape of high interest and exemption from Income Tax had to be offered to induce the moneyed class to lend money with which to finance the war.

Men who were giving their lives for the defence of the Empire, and the varied interests that shelter under its guns and the muscles of its workers, could not see why they should sacrifice all, while the well-to-do made no sacrifice at all, but instead improved the shining hour to make money and have a good time.

In opposing this view, the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" says:—

"One thing, however, that is not helping the country in this crisis is the demand that is being made for what is called conscription of wealth. This phrase has a blessed sound for the Socialistic ear, and even for the ears of other crude thinking persons, who listen to the story that wealth is being defended by flesh and blood without rendering any service in return. Hence in various parts of the country resolutions are being passed calling upon the Government to requisition loans without interest."

The "crude thinking" person has noted the many resolutions that have been passed in various parts of the country by the "haves," calling upon the Government to conscribe the lives of the "have-nots" without pay, and then he reads with surprise that the moneyed class are bearing a heavy burden in the Income Tax. The "crude thinking" person is not so crude as the "Telegraph" supposes. He knows the war loan investor is exempted and specially protected from this tax, and he demands to know why. He knows further that the need for an Income Tax would be greatly minimised if the workers were compelled to give their lives free from payment, and that this would benefit those who do pay the tax.

When he sees these things the "crude thinking" person sees more than the "Telegraph" would have him see. He sees a party which owns the wealth of the country, advocating conscription of life because it will cheapen the cost of the war to itself, and he says conscript wealth first.

The position can only be seen when a detached view is taken, and it is that there are two parties each urging the Government

to tackle the other fellow first. The owning class urges the Government to conscript life, while the non-owning class urge it to conscript wealth first. It is one of the many manifestations of the class struggle which is inevitable under capitalism.

As Others See Us.

Sydney "Evening News" (18.1.16) had a leader on "The Canker in the Labor Party." It was based on Mr. Hughes' Trades Hall speech, in which the anti-war minority in labor movements were vigorously berated as "anarchists," etc., by the Prime minister. The opening paragraphs of the "News" leader will be enjoyed by "International" readers, as they indicate that a "chief's among us taking notes." Says the "News":—

"The men denounced by Mr. W. M. Hughes yesterday in his speech at the Trades Hall as 'anarchists' are probably not very numerous, but they make up for their numerical inferiority by their remarkable energy, and on account of the influence they have managed to obtain in several of the big unions. They have the quality of 'cussedness' in an extreme degree, and thus their opposition to the recruiting system is a fact with which the authorities have to reckon.

"Though the term 'anarchists' may be questioned by some of them, it is not far from the truth. They call themselves Socialists, it is true, but they mostly belong to the very extreme wing of that movement, the wing that either sneers at the Labor Party as 'bourgeois,' or regards it as merely a convenient stage in the social evolution. These men are not believers in State Socialism, regarding it as merely 'capitalism' in another form, and as a method of 'regimenting' the 'workers' into another kind of 'wage slavery.' Most of them refuse to lay down any political programme, and in that they are logical, because as their aim is candidly stated as the expropriation of the whole means of production and exchange for and on behalf of the 'Co-operative Commonwealth,' they infer that the present social system must be smashed."

The "News" is to be congratulated on its recognition of the "remarkable energy" of Socialists. They have proved their energy in every country. As for their "cussedness," we take that—in its American sense—to mean determination. The Socialists, however, are not "anarchists," and no one knows this better than Mr. Hughes.

A Socialist Forecast.

The cry has so often been raised lately that this war has "upset Socialist theories," that the following is worth quoting:—

"The modern nation is but a product and tool of the capitalist system of production; it grows with that system not only in power, but also in extent. The domestic market is the safest for the capitalist class of every country. It is the easiest to maintain and to exploit. In proportion as the capitalist system develops, so also grows the pressure on the part of the capitalist class in every nation for an extension of its political boundaries. Nothing so much injures the vital interests of the capitalists of any nation as a reduction of their territory. The capitalist class of France would long ago have pardoned Germany the £250,000,000, which she demanded as an indemnity for the war of 1870, but can never pardon the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. All modern nations feel the necessity of extending their boundaries. This is easiest for the United States, which will soon actually control all America, and for England, which is enabled by its sea power to expand the extent of its colonies without interruption. Russia also enjoyed at one time great advantages in this respect, but the limits of her aggrandisement seem to have been reached; she is bounded on all sides by nations which resist her advancement. Worst off are the nations of Continental Europe in this respect; they, as well as others, require territorial expansion, but they are so closely hemmed in by one another that none can grow, except at the expense of some other. The colonial policy of these States affords inadequate relief to the need of expansion caused by their capitalist system of production. This situation is the most powerful cause of the militarism which has turned Europe into a military camp. There are but two ways out of this intolerable state of things: either A GIGANTIC WAR THAT SHALL DESTROY SOME OF THE EXISTING EUROPEAN STATES, or the union of them all in a federation."—From Karl Kautsky's "Class Struggle," published in 1892.

A recent number of an English magazine describes Gen. Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton as "the Silent Soldier, who is leading our troops TO VICTORY on the Gallipoli Peninsula." Has anyone heard if he got THERE?

—P.M.S.

Broken Hill Strike.

Statement of the Mens' Case.

AMALGAMATED MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

Trades Hall, Broken Hill,

Wednesday, January 12, 1916.

To the Secretary, Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade,—

On behalf of the Broken Hill Amalgamated Miners' Association, the Strike Committee desires to place before you the reason that the men are fighting the mining companies, and are appealing to you for help.

A few months ago, the underground workers, who are on contract, asked the companies for a forty-four hour week. Ever since the war the companies have been alleging that they have only been keeping the mines open out of charitable regard for the men. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the section who asked for the reduction were only paid for the amount of work actually done, the companies refused the request.

Every opportunity was given the employers to avoid strife over a concession that would not have cost them a penny. Several compulsory conferences were held, but no satisfaction for the underground men was gained. The wages men were given an advance of a shilling a shift, but it was palpable that this would be sweated out of the contractor. The men who were given that shilling are now fighting side by side with the contractors. That speaks for itself, and for the urgency of the diggers' case, as well as its justness.

For many years past, there has been an abnormal death rate amongst the underground workers from disease of the respiratory organs and other complaints, brought on through inhaling lead dust, and by working strenuously in badly ventilated places, where the air is vitiated by poisonous fumes from explosions of nitro-glycerine compounds. This death rate has convinced the underground workers that to preserve their health shorter hours of labor underground are essential.

Previous to the commencement of the war every effort was made to get the hours of labor shortened by constitutional means. These means were tested until well on in last month.

The president of the Mine Managers' Association (now so bitterly fighting us) was a member of the Royal Commission which, a little over a year ago, conducted a patient and complete inquiry into the claim of the miners for shorter hours. He joined in the recommendation that the Government should pass legislation making shorter hours

compulsory in many of the working places of the Broken Hill mines. He is manager of one of the largest mines here, but in spite of his recognition of the justice of our claims, neither at his mine nor any other has an attempt been made to alter the conditions in a manner to benefit the health of the miner.

Instead, as soon as the labor market had become disorganised owing to the war, a system of speeding up by cutting tonnage and footage rates of the contractors was inaugurated. The cutting of rates ranged from 15 to 25 per cent. The contract men now find that it is impossible for them to keep up the pace necessary for them to earn a living wage without breaking down their health.

Dr. Booth, in sworn testimony, stated that in his capacity of Commonwealth Military Medical Officer, he often found young fellows on the threshold of manhood broken down in health because of the conditions under which they had worked underground.

After 24 years of constitutional effort for better conditions, the Barrier workers find that the value of their wages is getting lower and lower, while the profits of the companies are higher than they have ever been before. The conditions underground send the men slowly, but surely, along the road of ill-health to the grave.

It is now generally recognised that eight hours is the longest period that men may work in fresh air at strenuous occupations without injuring their health. It is obvious that where it is not possible to work under pure conditions shorter hours are necessary.

The fight for the shorter working week is one that is of vital importance to Unionists all over Australia. Once the wall of custom and tradition that surrounds the eight hours day has been broken down by one section of the workers, the track will have been blazed, and made easy for others to follow.

The whole question is one of the convenience of the mine owners against the health and well-being of the men.

Remember: The men who are in this fight do not stand to gain any monetary benefit. They are fighting for health.

Fellow Unionists: Our victory will be your victory—our defeat your defeat.

For and on behalf of the Strike Committee,

Yours fraternally,

W. D. BARNETT,

General Secretary.

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MORALS OF TO-DAY.

MORALS OF TO-DAY LEARNT IN THE GUTTER.—WOMAN'S CAUSE THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

(Ray Everitt.)

Edward Carpenter, the author of "Love's Coming-of-Age," realizes the difficulties to be met in dealing with the "sex question," as may be seen by the following—the opening paragraph in the above work: "The subject of sex is a difficult one to deal with. There is no doubt a natural reticence connected with it. There is also a great deal of prudery. The passion occupies, without being spoken of, a large part of human thought; and words on the subject being few and inadequate, everything that IS said is liable to be misunderstood. Violent inferences are made and equivocations surmised, from the simplest remarks; qualified admissions of liberty are interpreted into recommendations of unbridled licence; and generally the perspective of literary expression is turned upside down."

The person who is quick in forming conclusions, may, when reading the book, give to the suggestions contained therein an altogether too broad meaning. To the student the suggestions will undoubtedly be food for much thought.

Under the heading of "The Sex Passion" appears the following:—"Until these subjects are openly put before the children and young people with some degree of intelligent and sympathetic handling, it can scarcely be expected that anything but the utmost confusion, in mind and morals, should reign in matters of sex. That we should leave our children to pick up their information about the most sacred, the most profound and vital of all human functions, from the mere gutter, and learn to know it first from the lips of ignorance and vice, seems almost incredible, and certainly indicates the deeply-rooted unbelief and unclean-

ness of our own thoughts." On this point most students will agree. To-day the youth of both sex are called upon, at an early age, to decide a question which is of vital importance to their future health and happiness. Their decision is, in the main, governed by the vulgar sex talk heard in the factories, shops, and the higher class at school, propelled by the sex passion. "Mother Grundy" rises up in horror at the mere thought of giving the young true knowledge about the subject.

After showing how woman, through being dependent upon man for a so-called respectable existence, has three forms of existence to choose from, the author sums them up in the following clear manner:—

"To-day, or up to to-day, just as the wage-worker has no means of livelihood except by the sale of his bodily labour, so woman has no means of livelihood except by the surrender of her bodily sex. She could dispose of it to one man for life, and have in return the respect of society and the caged existence of the lady or the drudge, or she could sell it night by night and be a 'free woman,' scorned of the world and portioned to die in the gutter. In either case (if she really thinks about the matter at all) she must lose her self-respect. What a choice—what a frightful choice! And this has been the fate of woman for how long?"

Unlike the purely feminist writers on the "marriage question," who generally give a tirade of abuse against "that brute man," the author of "Love's Coming-of-Age" realises that the interest of both sex are identical; to quote him again: "Yet it must never be forgotten that nothing short of large

Trade Fair Reflections.

(By C. F. C.)

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Trade Fair of goods made in Australia and in the allied countries is in full swing. The object is to exclude enemy-made articles to the advantage of Australian and allied-made commodities. We must exclude the goods of the Austro-Hun-n (gnash your teeth!) not only through sentimental appeals, but by the passage of high protective tariffs. In effect, buy from US not from THEM. WE then get the profits—patriotic profits—protected patriotic profits. Unfortunately, the workers of Australia or of the allied countries are not included in the WE class.

The same economic cause noticeable behind the Trade Fair underlie all demands for Free-trade or for Protectionist tariffs. Importers who get their profits out of the bodies of workers not Australian call loudly for no tariffs, whilst local manufacturers who exploit the local wage-labor, call loudly for high tariffs to exclude the goods of "foreign" capitalists.

In both Protectionist and Free-trade countries the workers get in the shape of wages just sufficient to keep their constitutions in good working order and to propagate their species who will also be needed as profit, or surplus-value creators. The amount of wages received by workers of various countries apparently differs greatly. "Nominal wages" (i.e., actual sums received) do show big differences, but "real wages" (i.e., the amount of commodities that can be purchased with these sums) do not. This is owing to the enhanced prices of commodities in high, nominal-wage countries. The German and French workers under high protective tariffs enjoy (or bemoan) practically the same standard of living as do their British Free-trade confreres.

Protective tariff walls express the wish of certain capitalist cliques, and the workers are deluded and brain-stormed into voting and working for the erection of these, which cannot possibly do them any lasting good.

As the employer and employee have no economic interest in common, W. Plug, Esq., should get wise to the fact that trade fairs are only evidences of the working of the capitalist class, and consequently, are blinds as far as he is concerned.

Advancing Militarism.

A press dispatch reports that the Post Office Department has barred from the mails an article by Jack London, entitled, "A Good Soldier." The reports further say that the purpose of this action is "To protect the uniform and those who wear it from insult or affront." It is possible that the Department has been misrepresented by the associated press. If the dispatch states the truth, then it is but one more illustration of the need of curbing the authority of postal bureaucrats. If Mr. London's article contained anything libellous, then the injured wearer of a uniform should have him hailed into Court to explain. If what he said was true, then it is to the public interest that it be known. In either case the Post Office Department is wrong, provided it actually has issued the debarring order. If soldiers are to receive special protection from the Government, then we are on the way to development of an American Zabern affair.—"The Public," Chicago.

social changes, stretching beyond the sphere of women only, can bring about the complete emancipation of the latter. Not until our whole commercial system, with its barter and sale of human labor and human love for gain, is done away, and not till a whole new code of ideals and customs of life has come in will woman really be free. They must remember that their cause is also the cause of the oppressed laborer over the whole earth, and the laborer has to remember that his cause is theirs. And again: "When mankind has solved the industrial problem so far that the products of our huge mechanical forces have become a common heritage, and no man or woman is the property-slave of another, then some of the causes that compel prostitution, property-marriage, and other perversions of affection, will have disappeared, and in such economically free society human unions may at last take place according to their own inner and true laws."

The author deals with an extremely difficult subject in a clear and lucid manner, showing the effect the present system has upon marriage and sex matters generally. So long as a feasible way can be found to prevent the slave from being sold, they will be free.

So long as men prey they will murder.

War is debasing, but poverty is more debasing, and its toll is greater.

Closer Unity and More Complete Organisation.

Verily the path of working-class effort toward emancipation is strewn with many obstacles. Here in Brisbane, after years of propaganda, a move was made towards effecting a more complete organisation of the Building Industry Unions. "One union, one goal, one enemy," was the slogan. A committee was formed by the Industrial Council for the purpose of effecting an amalgamation of the twelve different unions in the industry. This committee in the main was composed of craft union secretaries. They got busy, drew up rules and a constitution, and finally called together a mass meeting of building industry workers. This meeting was to decide the next step to be taken toward the "One Union."

A resolution was moved at the mass meeting calling upon the various unions to take a plebiscite re amalgamation. This resolution was withdrawn in favor of one declaring that the new union be formed immediately. This was carried. Subsequently it was resolved to take a plebiscite whether the existing craft unions were in favor or not of linking up with the newly-formed Building Industry Employees' Union. With the exception of the Plumbers' Secretary, whose Union rules forbade him becoming a member, and the Secretary of the Builders' Laborers, who was chained to a Federal award, the different members of the Building Trades Committee joined the new union. The Secretary of the Progressive Carpenters was unanimously elected secretary of the organisation, and the future looked bright for industrial solidarity in the Building Trades. A few weeks elapsed. The Carpenters, Plumbers, Painters, and Builders' Laborers, who numerically comprised the greater part of the industry, voted in favor of one union. But, alas! for our hopes. Events were moving far too rapidly for certain gentlemen who congregate daily at the Trades Hall. One union means one secretary, and one secretary means someone seeking a master. Somehow this "One Union" idea, although theoretically splendid, was not to be easily put into concrete form. Hitherto obstacles were at a discount. Now they loomed up far beyond par. The different craft federations, which previously were to be ignored, were now trotted forth and the rank and file confronted with overwhelming legal disabilities which precluded the possibility of amalgamation for at least two years. The craft secretaries heaved a sigh of relief. Their craft organisations had been brought nigh into dissolution; so near, in fact, that the danger of seeking another occupation was

uncomfortably present. Now commenced one of the dirtiest and most despicable campaigns of vilification and abuse against the new union. Efforts were made to remove two, at least, of the prominent men in the forward move from their occupation, and thus accomplish with the lash of starvation what could not be achieved by open criticism. The Secretary, a craft union official, by this convinced that the craft unions were to have a fresh lease of life, resigned. Other members of the Building Trades Committee withdrew. They reported to the Industrial Council (a composite mass of ineptitude, pusillanimity and bluster) that the new union was a disruptive factor.

The Council, a valiant body of union secretaries, carried a resolution declaring the Building Industry Employees' Union to be "NOT" a bona fide union, but one calculated to destroy all hope of amalgamation among the crafts. Following upon this, the Trades Hall board intimated that the new union's room was preferred to its company and so it was thrown out. An attempt was made to stop any reports from the Industrial Union being printed in the Labor Press. The Plumbers' Union threatened that should any member join the new union he would be fined £5. The Progressive Carpenters' Secretary, who was the first Secretary of the B.I.E. Union, gave notice of motion in his union that all members of the new union be expelled from the Progressive Carpenters, and that in future should any member join the B.I.E.U. he be expelled and fined £1. By the way, a rather peculiar proceeding to expel a man and then fine him £1. This and more was done, until the secret joy of the troglodytes could scarce be suppressed, although they would have the rank and file believe they were suffering intense agony because the new union had shattered their cherished dreams.

The moral of it all is clear to the dullest brain. Firstly, more propaganda is needed among the workers. Secondly, paid officials should be debarred from any position other than the one they are paid to occupy. Such officials may be all that is considered good in the union world, but instinctively they are conservative and cling to place and power. They will talk loudly and long of the necessity for closer unity and more complete organisation, but immediately action is required in such a direction, then difficulties are raised; obstacles, ordinarily of molehill dimensions, are magnified into mountains, and the stillness of death reigns o'er the field of scientific organisation.

GEE BEF

LIFTS AND JOTTINGS.

"Donald McLeod, Victorian Chief Secretary, has shut down on the Peace Society by refusing it the use of the Bijou Theatre on Sunday evenings. This means an attack on free speech; and free speech is a corollary of the voluntary military system. . . . If free speech is disallowed, the alleged voluntary principle becomes a sham and maybe, a danger, since the disallowance always means that free speech is permitted on one side."—"Bulletin," 6/1/16.

Thus W. M. Hughes in "S.M.H." 14/1/16.

"Why should I fight for Australia?" some say, "and for the capitalist who own Australia?" But I say to those men, that there is something more in this country than mere materialist things. In this country, owing to the heroic efforts of those who went before, we have the key of liberty that will open all doors."

We agree with Billy, principally because liberty embraces, among other things, (1) the right to live—thus the right to a job; the basis of all freedom; (2) freedom of the press to discuss anything; (3) freedom of association; (4) freedom of speech.

Every student of history knows that the first of these was won by the successful retreat through the Red Sea of Israel's book-makers, and the destruction of Pharaoh's army. It is guaranteed here by the Anti-Suicide Act. The second, third and fourth undisputed privileges (won at great cost in the wars that crushed Europe's vampire, Napoleon,) are buttressed and enforced by the War Precautions Act. As for the "mere material things," does not the Good Book command the non-hoarding of these? And are we not a Christian people?

Comrades, fight for the defence of these cherished liberties. Fall in!

Can it be a sign of life? The wharf-clerks, tired of sweating for the boss when the wharries are not on strike for better conditions, are after a wages board for the

"Wharf Clerks' Union." Great teachers are sweat, blisters, sore bodies, granite, and the usual treatment (after the strike) meted out by the boss to his loyalists. The wharf-clerks even want the same meal hours and smokes as the wharf-laborers. Meek is beginning to see that his interests are identical with those of muscle.

"The inferior must be introduced to the superior—not the reverse."—Society Guide Book.

Evidently this rule has been forgotten. We take it that the man or woman who produces something for society is socially a better citizen than the person who produces nothing and consumes a lot, who, by consequence, "refuses to pay even a shilling in the pound."

The reverse of the above "society" rule is (ahem!) "good form." Otherwise, in their mutual and numerous social gatherings, surely reversed collar and Plute (all sizes) would always be introduced to Boggin, Plug, and other enlightened citizens of Blockville.

On the screen:—"I say that I will see this war to a successful conclusion at all costs."—Sir G. Reid. Greid is now "up close"—to the food.

"We are prepared to sacrifice the last man and the last shilling, etc."—Andrew Fisher. Fisher, in assurance, left for the front some weeks ago.

"The meek and lowly shall inherit the earth." That is why worms eat dirt.

Thus W. M. Hughes: "In the name of Labour and Unionism, I cast out these (syndicalists and Socialists) like devils out of swine."

Swine! Billy's supporters? Surely not. Corkscrew, your smile is rough.

Said a delegate of the manufacturers at their deputation to Hughes, who "speaks in the name of Labour and Unionism": "We heartily agree with and endorse the

Work!

A discourse on the evil results of the insane desire for work.

Upon arrival at Brisbane, I was amazed at the general exhibition of colossal inertia that was abroad.

Upon arrival home, I settled myself to wait for Gee Bee. At last he arrived.

He first of all settled himself comfortably in a chair, so that there would be no over-exertion in greeting.

Five minutes of strenuous effort on his part to talk, and his face assumed a languid expression, and he settled to sleep.

Believing the man was expiring, I asked for some restorative, and was making an attempt to effect artificial respiration.

I was told not to worry as he is always like that when he arrives home.

I was now sure that it was a serious case.

Enquiry elucidated the fact that he had worked every day for the past six months.

"That accounts for it, Mrs. Bee; he must give it up. Work always was the root of all evil—the curse of humanity."

"But," I was asked, "how are we going to live if he doesn't work?"

I drew attention to the victim, and asked, "Do you reckon that he's living? It's a miracle to me that you are not both dead after six months' constant work."

In appealing for a change, I asked, "Aren't you aware that this European meele is the natural reaction of man's insane desire for excessive work?"

"How do you make that out?" I was asked.

"In spite of all warnings," I replied, "millions of workers have exploited every channel, every opportunity for work. Focussing their thoughts and being in such a narrow groove has brought about partial insanity in some, absolute insanity in others. Their continual insane slaving has transformed huge quantities of nature's provisions into billions of pounds worth of concrete social wealth. Their insane activity has allowed for the starving of millions of men, women and children, without themselves being conscious of it. They have stocked markets, factories and storehouses in every part of the world. Being unable to appreciate the pitiful cry of an immature and hungry child, they have done their best, and forced it to work. A hungry man or woman asking for some of the huge quantities of stored wealth have been told to work. Still more and more prolific in wealth production did the workers become, and at the same time one after another did the doors of the work rooms become blocked, because of the huge piles of wealth.

"It is now no longer a man here, a woman there, and a child somewhere, asking for food and being told to work."

"Now thousands upon thousands of workers are asking, cringing and whelping for work. But no factory, workroom or store has room for them. Maybe they are not expert storemen and packers. But certain it is that every exit and entrance is blocked. They could not make a half-turn without brushing their toil-stained clothes against piles and piles of food. They would then be prosecuted under the Health Act, and so what a ghastly tragedy, there is no more room to work. Belts are drawn tighter, fat-reducing expellents are at a discount, constipation pills would sell well if we could but get some work to digest. It is work we think about, talk about, dream about, pass resolutions about. Somebody comes along with a proposition for giving us more work. We vote him to Parliament. Our thoughts hang on to his every word. After he has drawn his first year's salary, he tells us that we must remove the stacks of wealth from the factory to make more room. What a disappointment! We already knew that, but we have no place to remove them to.

"But now a brilliant idea proceeds from some unknown source. The brutal ravishing Germans and Austrians for many years past have been organising and

(Concluded on page 4.)

sentiments expressed by you in your speeches."

Who said that a representative of Labour could not successfully represent Plute also?

"War brings out the best in men." We agree; their blood certainly flows.

"It would be very interesting to know what these leaders mean when they use the term 'wealth conscription.'"—A. A. Cocks.

It certainly would be interesting, and decidedly novel to see Cocks rendering his bit of universal service, and existing on six bob a day or the prescribed living-wage. The suggestion that all income over this amount should be appropriated by the State (as would be the case if conscription of wealth was in vogue), is, you have noticed, popular with the flag-waving Stout, Esq.

C.F.C.

SYDNEY DOMAIN, SUNDAY, JAN. 30,

Great Demonstration

Will be held in connection with the

Barrier Miners' Strike,

Under the auspices of the

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Chairman: G. H. SLADE.

Speakers: J. KILBURN, LUKE JONES, A. MORRIS, Mrs. LORRIMER, and others, including—

Miners' Delegates from Broken Hill.

Roll Up Workers and Hear about the Class War.

Work.

(Continued from page 3)

working to filch from us our free-born citizen rights to work. Already they have decimated Belgium and Serbia, forcing the inhabitants over to England. If there is no room for us to work, there is no room for them. The atrocious Germans occupy Russian Poland, parts of France and almost all the Balkans, thereby taking away the bit of room that we may have had to work in.

"These Germans must be made to bite the dust, and then we can have their country to work in.

"The workers' outlook is broadened. He now thinks in terms of work and war.

His life's round has now become either work in the factory, office or elsewhere, and weary evening vigils at home of domestic death through debasing inertia; or the more realistic avocation of gouging a channel to work through Mother Earth, waist high in water, and German bowels on a bloody battlefield."

I now leave Gee Bee in his initial stages of fossilisation, and make my way to the busy "town." On vacant allotments, along the sidewalk, on door steps, and everywhere are to be seen clerical and rural soldiers, steeped in the abyss of demoralising inertia. A direct consequence of their past years of strenuous toil, piling up wealth which they had no intention of consuming. Yes, all dead to existence! I turn my head away, and with husky thoughts begin to commune with the only intelligent person that I can notice about—myself.

We commiseratingly discuss the morbid soul-killing future of excessive work for the workers.

Upon us both agreeing that the workers will not be saved from dire disaster, we discuss ways and means of preventing the slightest contamination of ourselves. Neither of us could bring ourselves to touch one of these victims. We signalled a young man on the corner.

"Do you want a job?" we asked.

"I certainly do," he replied.

"Well, look! We don't want to go, just tell that dead soldier lying over there that we want him, will you?"

"Yes, certainly," he replied.

We asked the soldier why he joined the army.

"I didn't have a job," he replied.

"That'll do," we said, and left.

We then agreed that that night we would go to Market Square, and tell the people to consume the wealth, and then they would have plenty of work. At approximately 8 o'clock p.m. we were exhorting a crowd of about five hundred people to galvanise into activity—Away with mortifying inertia! Eat, drink and be merry."

I now get my first shock of surprise. Instead of quietness and lethargy as heretofore, men are pushing and screaming.

"Pull him down! Lynch him! Get him interned. He's a bloody German!"

"How much is the Kaiser paying you for telling us to eat more and work less?"

One Lafargian philosophic sympathiser suggested that it wasn't fair play for all to get on to one man.

"So you're one of those who wants less work. We'll deal with you!" Things looked promising for the active energies of the work fiends.

The speaker here called for quietness, and promised to explain the strength of those in uniform.

The prospective violent assault was called off. "Now we have got him! The first thing he says against us and we'll get to him!"

The speaker proceeded: Insofar as the men in uniform reckon that they have a country to fight for and are after more work they at least have the courage of their convictions. (Violent khaki applause.)

Speaker: The heckers in plain clothes should either shut up or get into uniform. (Louder khaki applause.)

Speaker: I have no time for work and war. I am here, afraid of none, have the courage of my convictions, and am not in uniform. (Ringing uniform cheers.)

The speaker told a clerical heckler in

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.

Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney

LUKE JONES.

General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. Jan. 22.

LUKE JONES,
Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

A very successful meeting was held in the Domain last Sunday. Other outdoor propaganda was also carried on as usual. In the evening Comrade O'Brien lectured in the hall on the present industrial struggles. Interesting questions and discussion followed.

By the way, where are all our budding speakers? We want outdoor propagandists, good and acceptable. No earnest man is a bad speaker. Don't wait for others to push you on. Do things yourself. If you want to improve yourself as a speaker, why not come along to our speakers' class on Monday evenings. You will be in good company.

We have to welcome Comrade Clyde Marsh back to our ranks, and hope he will give us a hand in propaganda, setting a good example to others.

On Sunday, January 30, a great demonstration will be held in the Domain in aid of the Broken Hill strikers. Delegates from the A.M.A. will be present. Roll up.

Street meetings will also be organised. SOCIALIST HALL, 369 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

A lecture will be delivered every Sunday at 8 p.m.

Sunday, January 30: Rev. Mr. Rivett, "Conscription un-British and Undemocratic."

Before the lecture delegates from the Broken Hill strikers will probably address the meeting.

H. CHRISTOPHERSON,
Secretary.SOCIALIST HALL, SYDNEY,
369 Pitt-street.

A Lecture will be delivered every Sunday, 8 p.m.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Saturday: Chair, W. Gay. Speakers, F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.

Sunday: Chair, W. Gays. Speakers, F. Hancock, A. Kilburn.

RAY EVERITT,
Secretary.

the crowd that he would not roar nearly so much had he been on the business end of a pick and shovel.

The parson offered to bet 12 months' bible reading to a wooden leg in France that he had worked on the pick and shovel, and could do more work in an hour than the speaker could do in a week.

The speaker declined with dignity to be a party to such a foul wager. Once on the pick and shovel should be enough for any MAN.

We now wandered home from the square, conspiring a more palatable scheme for providing the workers with work.

At home all is peace and quietness, except for an occasional roll by Gee Bee, who dreams dire threats upon the inventor of work.

This is a sign of Gee's awakening.

Yours energetically elucidating,
JAY KEW.

Social and Dance.

A SOCIAL AND DANCE

WILL BE HELD

Every Friday Night

AT THE

SOCIALIST HALL,

369 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

ADMISSION 6d.

Don't forget the Half Crown Fund.

BALMAIN.

The usual propaganda meeting was held here Sunday night. The same two speakers, Comrades Sloun and Nelson, were at the helm, disseminating the gospel of discontent. The Broken Hill strike was dealt with; many questions were asked and answered. Comrade speakers, roll up and help Balmain in their fight for freedom.

GEORGE NELSON,
Secretary.

BRISBANE NOTES.

Present signs betoken an awakening in the Brisbane branch. The advent of Comrade Quinton from the south is aiding in the resuscitation. Meetings are held every Saturday night in Market Square, and at the last branch meeting it was decided to recommence the Sunday evening lectures. These had of late been suspended owing to the activities of the Anti-conscription League, but experience has proven the unwisdom of subordinating our propaganda to other issues. Affairs politically are somewhat tame. The Labor party during its term of office has made a bolder bid than its confreres in other States to effect some measure of reform. Still it is proving itself to be, what all political parties actually are, merely subservient to outside economic forces. At present the Legislative Council is the obstacle to further action, and threats of extinction are hurled at its hoary head. Time, of course, will tell to what lengths our elected legislators will go. There are a few Trades Hall habitués who are hoping that the Council will not be abolished, but that "Unionists" will be given a seat in the nominee House. Not only are they hoping—they have privately pressed their claims upon Cabinet Ministers. If only the Labor politicians would speak openly what a tale they would unfold.

Recruiting for the slaughter goes on apace. Minister for Railways, John L. Adamson—parson, politician and patriot—easily wins the iron cross for activity in this direction. He has stated, on every occasion that he has made a speech, that he would rather be a dead German than a live Britisher—no that's not it. He would rather be a live Britisher than a dead German—no that's not exactly it either. Ah! this is the phrase: He would rather be a dead Britisher than a live German. Did we take him seriously we would rather see him a British corpse; he would be less harmful to our class. Very few, however, take John seriously, at least among those who know him. A fellow Cabinet Minister says of him that he is an adept at pulling his own leg successfully. John A. believes all he says not because it is true, but because John A. says it. We have it on good authority that this trait in John's character causes not a little trouble in caucus meetings.

The majority of the Labor politicians fight shy of the recruiting platform. One Minister has stated that he wasn't taking on the job for he would quickly be told to go to the front himself, and although a politician, his hide was not impervious to thrusts of that description. Colonel Rankin, a Liberal member, enlisted some time ago, but his activities were confined to journeying to Egypt and back. He is now killing the enemy on the recruiting platform. Tolmie, the leader of the Liberal Opposition, offered his life to the State. He has not yet been fitted with a uniform. Perhaps they are waiting until he reduces his weight a little. Verb Sap.

The secretary asks any Queensland comrade not in touch with Brisbane branch that he communicate with him. The address is: Box 10 South Brisbane.

Yours still on the right side of jail,

Gee Bee.

MELBOURNE BRANCH.

The Unity Conference met again at our hall on January 16th, when there was a good attendance. Miss Gardiner, minute secretary, was instructed to send a full report of the meeting to the Executive at headquarters of the S.L.P. and Det. I.W.W.

Activities after the wage slaves' Saturday—otherwise the Christmas holidays—were resumed on Sunday, January 16th, when Mrs. J. Macdonald lectured on "Socialism versus Christianity," in which she dealt with the evolution of Christianity, the youngest and most unoriginal of all religious beliefs. Superstition and priestcraft are necessary to keep the bulk of the world's wage slaves in mental subjection so long as the present system of Capitalism lasts. When Socialism replaces it the people will emerge into the light of economic and mental freedom.

A general meeting was held on the 18th instant, when the accumulated business from last month was dealt with. It was decided to take no action regarding an invitation from the newly formed "United Peace and Free Speech Society," to take part in a Yarra-bank demonstration on an ensuing Sunday. Members of our party consider it inadvisable to support organi-

sations which are partly bourgeois and wholly antagonistic to the principles of Socialism.

A debate is being arranged between Comrade J. R. Wilson and Mr. R. Ross, of the Victorian Socialist Party. Two evenings will be devoted to the debate, one at our hall and the other at the Elizabeth-street party's hall. Subject: Nationalisation versus Socialism, in which Comrade J. R. Wilson will affirm that Socialisation is the way out for the working class.

Last Saturday night's dance (15th instant) had the record attendance for many weeks past, and it would seem that this necessary activity (for the landlord's benefit) is about to show good results.

Election of committee and office-bearers will be held on 25th instant.

Our Russian comrades are interesting themselves in organising a concert and dance on the next public holiday—A.N.A. Day, January 31st. The musical programme includes the Russian Balalika Orchestra and Rosenthal's Band will provide the best dance music in this musical city. Tickets: Gents, 1/-; Ladies 6d.

On the same date a picnic of the members of the S.L.P., Det. I.W.W. and A.S.P. will be held.

J.M., Press Corr.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night at comrade Jenkin's residence, Kurradah Road, Auburn.

Those who desire to join the branch and help in forwarding the Socialist cause should hand in their names to the branch secretary.

A. SCHOFIELD, Sec.
25 St. Heliers Road, Auburn.

Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title.	a. d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzgen)	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx)	4s.
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status of Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s.
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wails)	4s.
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	6s.
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s.
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson) ..	3d.
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs) ..	6d.
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn)	6d.
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages) (Lafargue) ..	6d.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht ..	6d.
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm) ..	6d.
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx) ..	6d.
The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo) ..	6d.
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann) ..	6d.
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri) ..	2s.
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue) ..	2s.
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis) ..	2s.
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the working-class and the fate of world (Lafargue) ..	2s.
Marx and the purely feminist writers on the "age question," who generally give a lot of abuse against "that brute man," the author of "Love's Coming-of-Age" re-asserts that the interest of both sexes are identical; to quote him again: "Yet it must never be forgotten that nothing short of large	